Tammany softs in that Convention voted for Pierce, and when he was disposed of this vote was given for Douglas. It is well, also, to observe that it was thus convention that first brought into prominent notice Dean Richmond as a public engineer, who headed the railroat interest in opposing Wood for Governer, who at that time was freely spoken of for that office. From that time to the present that interest has been in steady hostility to this person. The federal officeholders of the city, and their essections who voted spanst Mr. Bechman to the last, on their return to the city, held a private meeting at Tammany Hall, and depended a majority of that bod, to proceed forthwith to Washington to consult with other kindred spirits in that city as to the expediency of running a sump candidate against Mr. Buchanan, or, in the failure of the did not consult with other kindred spirits in that city as to the expediency of running a sump candidate against Mr. Buchanan, or, in the failure of the whit nomines. Either of these courses was considered impracticable, or likely to prove a losing game, and it was arranged that they should remain, for a time at least, uncommisted, the better to avail themselves of any accidents that might be bursed to their advantage. Notwithstanding all their cancersing and intrigues the popularity of Mr. Buchanan costinued daily to increase, and it was not until the close of the month of September that it was thought expedient to come out boldly in favor of his election. For weeks before that period Robert J. Walker, who was a constant emissary between the cities of New York and Washington, engaged in the profiless occupation of manufacturing poblic capital against Mr. Buchanan, anddeely changed his tactics, and came out with a labored address to the people of the United States in favor of his election to the Presidency. Our allotted space will not active, and came out with a labored address to the people of the United States in favor of his election to the Presidency. Our allotted space will not Tammany softs in that Convention voted for Pierce, and when he was disposed of this vote was given for Douglas. Be well, also, to observe that it was the convention that first brought into prominent notice Dean Richmond

CREATE A SECTIONAL NORTHERN PARTY. of Douglas concurred, including Forney, Walker, ricr, Sanders, Gerol, Greene and Cazoneau, of Texas hanan were to be freely used to effect this object e arrangement. Meantime, none but the faithfulest o the arrangement. Meantime, none but the fathfulest of the faithful to these arrangements were to be permitted to hold office in this sity and throughout the State. The squatter sovereignty measures of Douglas and his Nobrasks policy were to be the foundation for future articles and the means for creating a Northern party, which would elect him without the aid of the South. It will be seen to this councetion that the proceedings of the Carleston Convention had nothing whatever to do with the present course of Douglas. They went behind this date, back to 1954, and the introduction of his Nebraska movement and the opposition to it by the South, and his defeat in Cincinnati in 1860. It was so arranged in the Charleston Convestion that, no matter how harmoniously affairs might be conducted, or what candidate other ham Douglas might be nominated, that, at all events, his name should be brought forward for the democratic vote of the North. Meantime, the conspirators forced their importance components on their newly assumed attitude of friends and advisers. He created "public opinion," the place was tendered to him, be made his acceptance of it dependent on the appointment of his friends to the most prominent and production federal offices in this city. Equally did he urge the marshaiship of the district; but there happened to be a power in favor of Rynders that could not be resisted by him and his coadjutors. But his well played game was otherwise successful in securing for his friends and numerit the desired employments. The South was rejoiced at the selection of Walker, and so was Douglas and the hotel citque, who thereughly understood the move and the uses to which it was to be upt. The rame was to be opened by Walker in Kanses, and longissense to follow in... Into a successful, and thus snugly secured in the possession of appointments, the traiters stood ready to turn upon the sand that had fed them, and to organize an opposition to use administration intended not merely against him from whom they had obtained all that they dared to sake, but to secure the way for the succession which in their own minds they had arranged from the beginning. TANMANY HALL AND REGENCY COMBINATION AGAINST

The moment power returned to the hands of the softs eir proscription of the hards was renewed, and they in ed. From motives of policy they allowed the State ion to go by without any special intermedding or their part; but they at once commenced operations to de feat the city ticket and Mayor Wood, who was the can-didate of the hards for that office, and in this they were

PORNEY, SANDERS AND THE HOTEL CLIQUE. By this time they had secured the open co-operation of orney, who, disappointed in his hopes of being made nited States Senator or Postmaster General, had turned back upon the Fresidest, to whom he was indebted all his prosperity, and had denounced him with craess. While Senator Douglas was on his way vashington a private dinner was given to him by the el clique, at which the performances of Walker in saz, in favor of anti-slavery, were approved, and ar-rements suggested for the support of Douglas, who to open the dampaign against President Buchanan at earliest opportunity. Sanders, the new Navy Agoat, gone to Kansas to speculate inclands and wooden sties, under the direction of Walker, and to commu-tate to the hotel clique the intended movements of the shanties, under the direction of Walter, and to communicate to the hotel clique the intended movements of the
new Governor. But about this time, at the opening of
Cougress, both he and Sanders made their appearance,
to consult with Douglas, to partake of the precious love
feast of the hotel clique and to hatch more conspiracies.
The unexpected popularity of Mr. Buchanan had
made necessary some scheme to diminish it
in favor of Douglas. By opposing the President
on the Kansas question, it was thought that his
popularity might be diminished, while the South might
be punished for its opposition to Douglas in the National
Convention—a repetition of the game played by Yan
Buren in 1848. The projected movement of Douglas was
equally to be the first step for the reorganization of a
Northern party and for a sectional candidate for the Presidency in 1850, a scheme which up to the present time
has been fully carried out.

THE ATTACE ON THE PRISIDENT—GREELEY.

THE ATTACK ON THE PRESIDENT—GREELRY IN THE At this dinner the President was freely denot and although the proceedings were intended to be kept private, through the weaknesses which attend such scenes of exhibitantion in which they who drink "not the hilarious performance leaked out and appeared in the public press. But the foregone conclusion of the confidential banquet soon was made apparent. The speech of Pouglas against the President's message in the Senate opened the revival of the Kausan-Nebraska policy of 54, while it was equally denunciatory of the Synth. It was reprinted in pamphlet form, and, under the supervision of the botel clique, immense numbers were circulated in the free States. Strange as it may seem, these conspirators had among their compers and conductors many at Washington of an outward political stamp entirely at variance with their own. It is enough to state that, at this time, there existed between Greeley and Douglas an intimacy and political confidence of the closest character, and that this intimacy continued almost to the period of the Douglas nomination for the Presidency. This fact—otherwise known—was charged upon Bouglas by a member in the last Congress, and no evidence of contradiction was brought against it. That Greeley was instrumental in the defeat of Lincoln and the success of Fouglas for the Senate cannot be contradicted, for the columns of the Phisms bear evidence of the fact. The understanding between the parties which brought about this result was the confidency of Greeley that Douglas would become sufficiently free soilish to have allowed his nomination by the black republicans for the Predency as the rival of Seward, but Douglas, fludthe hilarious performance leaked out and appeared in tradicted, for the columns of the Process care vivience of the fact. The understanding between the parties which brought about this result was the confidence of Greekey that Dougha would become sufficiently free solish to have allowed he nomination by the black republicans for the Presidency, as the rival of Seward, but Dougha, fluding that he would be able to make a better run in the roce States, without incurring forther risk or morrifice, the bargain on his part was abandoned. However much this statement of a contract between the leading spirit of the free soliers and the black republicans may be denounced or doubted, yet the public will, before long, be placed in the possession of facts which will set those doubts at rest. Throughout the whole of Mr. Buchanan's administration to the present time it will be seen that the original plans of these compirators have not for a moment been diverted from their original agreement. The treachery of those men indirectly extorted from Mr. Buchanan has defination to be combined a cancillation for re-effection, and conscious of the wrong and treachery they had practiced upon blim, but equally conscious of the falsehood, they then directed upon him their personal assembles, as in the letter of George N. Sauders.

CORREPTION AND BREAKING UP OF TAMMANY.

CORREPTION AND BREAKING UP OF TAXMANY. We have not space to follow the actions of these men during the four years of their falsehood to the President, of their flatteries when sattery was thought most politic, and of persecution when flattery was found to be of no avail. But the time will soon come when the history of this administration will be written by an impartial pen, this administration will be written by an impartial pen, when there will be nothing gained or lost by praising or decouncing it, and, when passing into history. It will be judged by those inevitable laws which give to history all its value. We have already mentioned the conspiracy of Burr, and his attempt to compromise the administration of Jefferson; but the treachery of Douglas far surpasses in encountry the worst that could be said of the treachery of Reir. A scrattary of the names of the men of this city who wormed themselves that the confidence of the Treachert, and were loaded by

TAMMANY ABANDONED EVEN BY THE REGENCY. The whole energies of Tammany have been directly the success of the black republican candidate for Presidency, including several of their present nominees for city offices; and although forced to an acknowledge ment of the fusion movement to save their ticket, a large proportion of their votes will be cast against its success. The leading and acknowledged organ of the Tammany conspirators in its last issue protests against the movement; and such would be the open demonstration of Tammany were it not that her nominees for election would be perilled by the movement. The city parronage is all important to the longer existence of Tammany, and to the support of a majority of those whom they have threat upon the party as the regular nominees of the democracy. But the election once over, and these gentlemen, like those described by John Randolph in his Scriptural paredy as "men of seven principles, hwe loaves and two small fashes," will be made to realize the contempt of the community, which at last has been aroused to a sense of the indignities which they have so long practised upon it. The little of Tammany that is left must, of necessity, pass into other hands, under whose control there is a possibility that its former standing may be revived, or if it does not so pass its next step will be into a lower depth of degralation, from which no mortal effort can ever hope to revive it. Tammany is now denounced even by the Regency as anti-democratic, and stricters from the party as a compound of servity joined to depravity from which there is no hope for good to any honest cause. The defeat which now awattatic will be the finishing of its twelve years' war upon the democracy. ment of the fusion movement to save their ticket, a large

We have thus presented a picture of scenes the most disgraceful that ever occurred in the political history o the States during the first three years when the new Re gency usurped power. The particulars of the years which succeeded even far exceed in enormity the history already given. We have seen that the high toned principle which once animated the leaders and suchema of Tammany have departed with the departure of these men. The triumph of the democratic party has been made a secondary consideration compared with the personal success of a clique of that party, who labored to hold office and honors, not in trust for the public, but in trust for themselves, a trustceship dissolved at last by the injunction of the people, who will order the concern to close their doors like a rotten corporation. We will not pursue the figure by saying that it will be compelled to valvide its assets among its creditors, for we regard its bankruptcy at so conspicte that it will have nothing left to divide. eded even far exceed in enormity the his-

gwhile, let us say that it is imperative upon the reflecting portion of the people that only such mon no nated by the Tammany concern as have proved the selves to be national democrats should receive the

nated by the Tammany concern as have proved themselves to be national democrats should receive their support. Some such have been placed upon the ticket to give it an air of strength and respectability, and equally to give that character to those of their kin who desire the most responsible and lucrative county offices. We trust that the end of these men has come at last, and we dare almost venture a trembling hope that, having passed the lowest depths of degradation, we may merge into a purer air, and that, warned by the past, the new risen Tammany Hall of 1861 will present a different class of men and rulers from the defauet Tammany of 1860.

"The King is dead. Long live the King!" is the Herand's proclamation to announce that while the monarch has departed the monarch survives. Shall we say the same of departed Tammany. that, her present rulers cast cut, she will survive with other rulers of more principle and less selfshness? The desparing fox protested against driving away the swarms of files that were sucking his life blood, for fear that other swarms more hungry neight take their places. When the unclean spirits had been case out of the unquiet man, it was but a short respite; for seven other spirits, more wicked than the first, entered and retained possession. Could Tammany be exercised so as to drive out the malignant spirits which have infested it? Is there any spell so potent as to keep out other spirits as wicked? Let us at least hope for one of two things—a speedy regeneration, a thing which, sithough almost allied to a miracle, may even yet happen; or, in default of that, that the halls of the old wigwam may be closed forever. Such is the appiration of whatever is left of honesty in the democratic party.

ADDITIONAL FROM BUROPE.

Arrival of the Arabia at Halifax. Halifax, Oct. 16, 18

The Arabia arrived at two o'clock this morning, with

one hundred and twenty-one Boston passengers. Ancona bas capitulated, and Lamoriciero surrendered to Admiral Persano. The Admiral sent a boat for him, moriciere is to be sent to Turin, thence via steamer to

A great victory is reported at Caserta, where 2,000 Garibaldi is said to have sent the following despatch to

Victory along the whole line. The royal troops are

The Sardinian Chambers have resolved that King Victor vinces of Central and Southern Italy in which the population, by direct universal suffrage, vote to become an in tegral part of the Sardinian constitutional monarchy.

The Sardinian army has not yet entered the Nospolits territory, but Garibaldi announces that they soon will do so. The beadquarters will be at Aquilla, and Victor Emanuel will command in person.

The forts of Pescara and Augusta, in Sicily, have been

Messina still holds out.

The provinces of Umbria, Viterbo and the Marches are lost to the Papal government. Lubrasso and Arcoli are insurgent, and the only provinces left are Civitta, Vecchia, Fosinone and Valettri.

Garibaidi has made some modifications in his Ministry

to meet the views of the Neapolitans. Bertani, nick-named "Garibaldi's evil genius," has been dismissed, and a better feeling now exists between Victor Emanuel and Garibaldi. The latter has written to the King, inviting him to come and permit him (Garibaibi) to retire to his island home.

Italy should be proclaimed before the kingdom of Italy

Garibaldi has issued a decree granting pensions to the seassinate the King of Naples. Details of the patriot defeat at Capua are received. The English Hungarian brigade was badly cut up.

> THE VERY LATEST NEWS. LONDON, Oct. 6-3P. M.

THE PAPAL STATES. A letter from Rome says that the Piedmontese Lancers galloped close to the gates of Rome, in the chase of the Pontifical gend'armes. NAFLES.

Bertani, late Secretary-General of the Dictator, writes to contradict the statement that he had given orders to oppose by force the entry of the Piedmontese troops into the Neapolitan territory. He also states that neither simself nor Garibaldi ever thought of counselling the im-

mediate occupation of Rome at the rick of a conflict with In the Synod secretly held at Gran, the Cardinal Primate declared that he had no objection to the clergy wearing

PARIS, Oct. 6-A. M. The Monitour says the affairs of Syria have entered on a new phase. Military action will now be exercised by our troops. Some other chiefs have been arrested and tried at Beyrout. The Caulnakan of Druses is now among the prisoners. These measures have produced a kind of panic among the Druses of the mountains, and their attitude is more undecided. Measures have been taken for the protection of the French manufacturers.

Suit Against the Benicis Boy.

Hefore Hon. Judge McCarthy. (kn. 16.—Charles S. Mathess, Trustee of the Westchester House, 18. John C. Hornan.—There was a tremendous rush to the Marine Court this morning to witness the trial of this cause, in which the defendant, the celebrated Benicia Boy, was expected to appear. He was, however non szi, and the fair Ada, his wife, became the centre of attraction. The complaint alleges that the defondant is justly indebted to plaintid, as the treates of the Westcheater House, in the sum of one hundred and ninety siz dollars and sixty-eight coars, being the balance due for board and lodging Juruished to Mrs. Ada. M. Heenan, as the wife of the defendant, at his and her instance and request, between the months of Docember, 1859, and July, 1800.

John C. Heenan, in his answer, says that he has ne knowledge of the plaintif being trustee of the Westchester House, and denies all and every other allegation in the complaint. He increfore denie that Ada J. M. Menkan, alian Heenen, is his wife.

The defendant's counsel asked for a postponement of the case, on the ground that John C. Heesan had been spirited away. An old case had been trimped up against him for being engaged, either as principal or winces, in a prize fight in Buffalo, and on that charge he had been brought of to that city.

Counsel for plaintif opposed the application, but the Judge granted time until Thursday to produce affidavits to show the cause of Mr. Heenan a absence. ed Benicia Boy, was expected to appear. . He was, how

Eighth Assembly District

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Ngw York, Oct. 16, 1566

We saw in this morning's Herald that the field a
brocest Union party had notainated Mr. Andrew Craft
heir candidate for this district. This sir, is an err their candidate for this district.

see the Union party have met in convention, agreeably to the call of the Central Committee, and unanimously nominoted Mr. Andrew Lowis, of the Thirteenth ward, and he is their candidate, and will be until the sun sets on the 6th of November.

E. S. Nawiss, Socretary.

CITY POLITICS AND POLITICIANS.

The Political Green Room-A Peep Through the Coulisses.

THE MACHINERY BEHIND THE SCENES.

PECULIARITIES OF THE CANVASS.

The Political Aspirants who have their Eyes upon Washington.

Sketches and Antecedents of the Candidates.

The Fends in the Several Congressional Districts,

The present field of local politics is a perfect kaleidoscope. Every new turn and change of position developes a new combination, and furnishes an entire new feature of the lights and shades of the canvass. With the innumerable offices to be filled and the prevalent fashion of disregarding political organizations, which is characteristic of this season, nearly every ambitious man, big and little, thinks he stands a chance of being named for an office at least, if not elected. From the avidity with which men parade their names on poster throughout the city, and with as much prospect of being elected as a man in the moon, one would suppose that the distinction of being named for an office was attended with some substantial benefit, not clearly observable to the uninitiated in this mystery. The fact of the matter is, parading oneself as a candidate for an office has got to be a sort of genteel mode of raising funds, that under the old fashioned system went by the name of charity. This is very much like the Irish system of raising the wind by having a raffle for a stove, in which the number of tickets disposed of bears no relation whatever to the value of the article involved, but is the mode adopted by that race to obtain ten times the real value for the article, and yet sell it "chape" to the winner.

The universal practice among these politicians is, as soon as the candidate is placed in nomination, to appoint a finance committee, who pass the hat around to obtain contributions for the success of the nominee, whose prospects are always set forth in glowing colors, his patriotism lauded, and the importance of securing his election made the earnest argument for funds. Thus it is that many a man, who does not stand the slightest chance for an election to the office for which he is nominated, is enabled to lay in coal for the winter, provide fresh clothing for himself and family, and in his new rig be enabled to jingle ready money in his pockets at the "Pewter Mug" and other fountain heads of the pure democracy. being accomplished, he withdraws from the field, and a card is inserted in some of the daily papers stating that he is unwilling to remain in the field and see his party defeated, and for the sake of his party he makes this great sacrifice in favor of Mr. A. or B., whom he commends to all members of his party. To a stranger this indiscriminate nomination presents very much the appearance of a gene ral training day amongst the militia, in which the officers are very far in excess of the main body of the army; it is, however, one of the peculiarities of colitical life in New York in 1860.

The war of the numerous factions and cliques is still going on with all the earnestness, energy and excitement of a hive of bees in the act of revolution. There is an "irrepressible conflict" between the great armies of Tammany and Mozart Hall upon the candidates for Register-Judge Brennan as the candidate of the former and James Lynch of the latter. Brennan has been one of the pillars of the democratic temple for nearly twenty years, and has maintained the organization in the old Sixth ward in all its strength and power. As that ward can pretty generally be relied upon in any emergency for about two thousand majority in favor of the unterrified democracy, the friends of Brennan are using it as an argument in favor of their favorite. It is claimed as the banner ward, and has helped many an aspirant to a high position, and it is not to be wondered at that this is used in favor of the candidate emanating from that ward, and that he is far more popular than the organization that placed him in nomination.

at, put forward by Mozart Hall, has only been known in political life as a candidate for office, and although he was legislated out of the position of one of the Ten Governors by the last republican Legislature, yet as that was an office without any emoluments, his losses could not be considered very heavy, as it gave him an opportunity to attend to his private affairs. The wide disparity of claims, however, prevent this contest being a fair test of strength between Tammany and Mozart Hall. Nothing, however, better illustrates the utter rottenness of poor old Tammany than the numerous exhibitions that we see of the treachery on the part of a number of the prominent members, those who have held the best offices under its gift. This, however, indicates to an observing mind the ultimate and speedy destruction of the rotten concern. From the best information that we can gather from the headquarters of the political trade sales that are now going on in our market, the issue on the Register question stands between Brennan and Keyser, the republican nominee for that office. There is a strong determination in the democratic ranks to keep the patronage and power of this office under their control. A number of the combinations for members of Assembly and Congress are being made in especial reference to this, and will, doubtless, explain many new features that will hereafter be exhibited in the Congressional contest.

The National Democratic Volunteers, fired with the Union spirit now prevalent in this latitude, have issued a call for a convention, to be composed of business men and taxpayers, who are to select from the tickets now in the field a ticket that will receive the support of the conservative element opposed to Lincoln. Their action is also expected to have great influence upon the Congressional warfare, and it will not do to overlook it in this review of the Congressional field.

The success of the Union committee of fifteen has indicated that the political field, like that o Naples, is ripe for a revolution, and it only needs a Garibaldi to lead the forces to biot out the present political machinery and inaugurate a new order of things. We predict that the day is not far distant when a new party will be formed upor the ruins of Tammany, Mozart and the Breckinridge organization, composed of just such material as enter into the Union Committee, representing the wealth, the intelligence and integrity of the democracy, antional in sentiment, high toned and conservative in action. This movement will. doubtless, exercise an important influence in per fecting a union upon democratic candidates for Congress; so that this city, true to its interests and the national sentiment of the masses, will elect in every Congressional district a national democrat to represent it in the councils of the nation.

Wire-pulling has had its day, and soon the poli ticians will discover that, like the Atlantic cable they fall to connect, and success in politics in this city can only be achieved in an open canvas; and apon meritorious claims. Political life in New York, like that of the caterpillar, has its transitio

state, and in this general scramble and indiscriminate pursuit of office we see the sloughing off and the beginning of the new. Verily, the day has arrived when many are called, but few are

In Congressional matters the field is checkered, but it is not difficult to see how the lines will ulti mately be drawn, and which of the numerou candidates will finally secure the bulk of the antirepublican vote in the several districts. The con-

test of the THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

has already narrowed down to three candidates, viz: Benjamin Wood, John C. Mather and A. J. Williamson. These three are pretty known to the people of New York. Wood, as he is familiarly called, is now before the people in that district as the nominee of Mozart and Tammany Hall, as well as the Bell and Everett party, and has a majority of the conservative vote in his district to back him. As a political operator he has much of the energy and sagacity of his brother Fernando, and, as the politicians say, is a more reliable man after the work is done. He has evidently entered the Congressional ring with the determination to win; and, as a successful man looking forward to a political future, he cannot very well afford to lose. He has shown a great deal of the finesse and adroitness of the successful politician in securing the nomination of Tammany against the wishes of the managers of that beloved institution. The way in which he received the support of Tom Byrnes and Billy Miner, the incorruptibles of Tammany, would excite the admiration of the financiers as well as the statesmen.

Having been brought up in the district and being thoroughly acquainted with the entire field, he may be said to hold the winning cards, and needs only to play them with common skill to win without an effort. Mr. Wood has never held any political office,

be said to hold the winning cards, and needs only to play them with common skill to win without an effort. Mr. Wood has never held any political office, but has devoted his time hitherto in laying out short roads to fortune, and having been successful, he is now engaged in the same time-saving and enterprising effort in the political world. He is about forty years of age, of medium height, somewhat thick set, and moves about with great energy of action. His complexion is full, with somewhat of a livid cast, face smoothly shaven, and indicates in his expression much nervous power. His eyes are light, with heavy marks about them, indicating a life of trial and excitement—altogether a marked and nousual face, that reveals the intensity and restlessness within. He is a member of the Douglas State Central Committee, and throughout the recent fusion negotiations was an earnest advocate of a union.

John C. Mather has received the nomination of the Breckinridge faction of that district, and lays claim to the nomination from a portion of Tammany. The only nomination that he has received from the followers of that organization is from a band of rowdies under his own employ, who rushed into the Tammany Convention, broke it up, and then nominated John C. Mather; but it has so happened that on both occasions Tammany has made her nominations separate and distinct from this element. Mr. Mather is a man of quite a different mould from that of Ben. Wood. He is quiet, calm and self-possessed. He glides along, rather than works his way into the position that he attains. Is tall and slim; dresses with scruplous care, about forty-three years of age, is got up naturally and artificially, so as to present the best exterior to the world. Dark complexion, and of rather a billious hae, he looks more like the class of men found south of Mason and Dixon's line; without any claim to be considered an orator, or even a public speaker, in the ordinary acceptance of that term, he has an unyielding aspiration for political station. His history

party, and against the Van Buren free soil movement.

Mr. Mather has had a finger in the Willet's Point site and other speculations, most of which, we understand, have proved bad investments. He is, however, said to be an illustration that we are a commercial people. He is now a partner of McIntyre in the public store contract, and through the patronage of that has managed to get up a formidable organization in his district. His contract is put down as being worth a fabulous sum. He is, in fact, one of the few who have been specially favored by the administration at Washington. The republicans of this district have re-nominated A. J. Williamson, editor of the Sunday Dispatch, the same who was the opponent of Daniel E. Sickles in the last Congressional election, and is still contesting the seat now occupied by Mr. Sickles—a question that is in a fair way of being decided on the Fourth of March next, at the expiration of the present Congress. He is about forty-three pof an unimposing exterior, and walks along

decided on the Fourth of March next, at the expiration of the present Congress. He is about forty three pof an unimposing exterior, and walks along with an easy, slouching gait, as if the world, with all its cares, rested easily upon his shoulders; is a little above the ordinary height, gray blue eyes, full face, with slight whiskers at the side, and has in his manner and look a great deal of the downeast schoolmaster characteristic. He may always he seen in or about the locality where important political events affecting the welfare of the republican party are being agitated, and may be generally found in the front row of seats of the private cauceses of that party. As a writer in his paper, the Dispatch, he has a plain, unambitious style, with language of the same unpretending description—nevertheless he has a very large share of the political aspiring quality, which has thus far been turned to a good account. He was formerly an active Know Nothing politician, but now a full convert to the republican faith; was at one time an Alderman, and through his manceuvring in the Common Council, obtained the position of a tax commissioner, and is now the chief of that board—a lucrative office, and a position that he has held for a number of years.

In the

onsisting of the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Foureenth wards of the city, now represented by Thomas J. Barr, we have an entirely different character to deal with. Mr. Barr seems to have been made conscious of the truth of the maxim that republics are ungrateful. He has been left out in the cold by Tammany, to whose support he lent all his aid. He has, however, received the "irregular" Tammany nomination, the discipline of Mr. Page. He is about forty-eight years fage, a stout and well built man, with an open countenance, dark hair and eyes, and light whiskers. He has no marks of superior ability. He was for a long time engaged in tavern keeping at Plainfield, New Jersey, but we see that he is new booked as a lawyer; has long been famous n the politics of the Sixth ward; was elected Assistant Alderman in 1849, and re-elected the fol

Assistant Alderman in 1849, and re-elected the following year, and was elected to Congress in 1859, but has not given any particular evidence of qualifications for the position.

The Tammany Hall nominee of this district is Alderman Michael Thomey—a Fourteeth ward politician, a man of name, fame and extended reputation. He was originally a devoted follower of his Honor the Mayor, and constituted for a considerable period one of the body guard of his "Excellency," but in the changes which time and the dreams of men bring about, he cut aloof from the retinue of the Manhattan chief, and set up for himself as an independent champion for popular support. Two years ago he was elected to the Board of Aldermen, and has distinguished himself is more ways than one in this achool of political scheming, until at last his operations culminated before the public as one of the committee on the long to be remembered Japanese festival, and for his linancial merits in connection with that scheme may be chiefly considered the reasons for now being presented as a candidate for Congress. If his apprenticeship in political office developes such remarkable characteristics as was exhibited in the Japanese bill, who will be able to enumerate the figures on his graduating scheme should he be elected to Congress! He has been a member of Tammany Hall General Committee for several years, and may be considered as a fair exponent of that institution. Is about the comfortable age of forty-three, below the middle side, and is considerably big in his

though he was fearful some great event would take

though he was fearful some great event would take place and he not see it.

The Mozart Ball and Breckinridge organizations have trotted out James E. Kerrigan, known as "Councilman Kerrigan," whose merits have been sung in song and told in story. He was formerly a member of the Board of Councilmen, and is now a clerk in one of the Police Justices' courts. He is remarkable for his being a strong man to head crowds at political meetings, and may be relied upon for any emergency. Whatever may be said of his merits in other respects, if he should happen to be elected and there should be a disposition in the American Congress to break the thing up in a row, Councilman Kerrigan may be relied upon to do yeoman service in the cause of his country; in that event he will discharge the duty of at least one member of Congress. His appearance is very much unlike what would be expected of him from the reputation that he bears. He is tall, slim and graceful, though possessed, it is said, of a remarkable physical strength, his face is long, thin and pale, free from mustache or beard, except a delicate imperial, copied from the style of the old masters. He has more the appearance, in gentility and grace, of one of Mr. Brown's dancing young men, than of the warlike and indomitable hero which he is known to be. A gleam, which shoots out of his light, cold gray eyes, however, indicates the spirit which is within. The district has more of the active element of young Americasinit than any other, and, necessarily, Kerrigan is the leader and chief.

The republicans have brought out John Commerford, a chairmaker in Broadway, who has devoted himself to land reform. He is a knotty, hard featured looking man, about fifty years of age, and bears a very honest and upright character; never held any office, always worked for a living, and from the present indication of the district, will continue in that field of practical usefulness for some time longer. He is strongly advocated by the Tribinne holics on the district, and thus secure his elec

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. This district, composed of the Seventh and Thir teenth wards of the city of New York, and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards of Brooklyn, and now represented by William B. Maelay, has been nominating candidates every night for the last two weeks. The present representative has not, however, been named by any of the numerous clique conventions. They have already seven candidates in the field, and about as many more waiting for their opportunity to put in a winter supply of coal. One of the causes of the confusion is the conflict of authorities in the district. Each of the several democratic fragments issued their call in this city, and elected delegates in that district. The General Committee of Brooklyn issued their call, and that portion of the district lying in Brooklyn responded and elected another set of delegates. These gentlemen have all met in separate Conventions, and every morning the people have received the intelligence that Mr. So and So received the nomination for Congress in the Fifth Congressional district. There is at present a Babel-like confusion amongst the anti-republican forces, and is getting "no better very fast." It would be useless to give the personal ap-

sent a Babel-like contusion amongst the anti-republican forces, and is gesting "no better very fast." It would be useless to give the personal appearance of all of these gentlemen at present, for a number of them will oresent a different appearance when their several finance committees report, and they are permitted to visit the tailors.

The Breckinridge party havethree candidates in the field—James H. Lynch and John Duffy, of New York, and John Hanford, of Williamsburg.

Mr. Lynch is a man shout forty-five years of age, with light hair, fair complexion, with a quiet exterior, but an inward restless desire for office. The only political office that we are aware of his having held was a member of the Legislature in 1855. He has now been nominated by a portion of the Breck-inridge party in that district for Congress, in virtue of which he claims the support of the people.

John Duffy puts up a claim for the nomination, not only of the Breckinridge but all other conventions that have assembled in the district. He keeps a hotel and liquor store, and is a sort of fussy individual, and places great importance upon his title of ex-Consul to Galway—a position that he obtained from being an agent for a New York firm, who secured his appointment of consult on assisthm in his business. He was the first that was ever appointed by this country consul to that port, and the government have not considered it necessary to appoint another since his return. We believe that he has received one regular nomination, representing a fragment of the Breckinridge party of the district. It has been announced, however, that he has received one regular nomination, which, from the best information that we can obtain, are merely those of gatherings at his hotel on the same evenings that Congressional conventions, which, from the best information that we can obtain, are merely those of gatherings at his hotel on the same evenings that Congressional conventions, which, from the best information that we can obtain, are merely those of gathering

charged his duty with fair ability. Is quite a prominent politician in Brooklyn.

The Tammany and Mozart Hail delegates in this district, after it had been announced about a dozen times that they had met and nominated Winant, Duffy and several other aspirants, finally met in joint convention on the corner of Ridge and Grand streets, and nominated Captain Nelson Taylor, a man of a great deal of enterprise and energy, and a gentleman who bears a good reputation. He is a lawyer by profession, and was at one time a member of the California State Senate. He is a native of New York, and went to California in the capacity of captain of the volunteers

one time a member of the California State Senate. He is a native of New York, and went to California in the capacity of captain of the volunteers that accompanied Col. Stevenson. Never having seen the gentleman, we are unable to furnish the public with the cut of his jib.

Daniel D. Winant, a Williamsburg politician of some note, has received the "irregular" Tammany nomination in this district, the nominations of the regular Brooklyn democracy, the Williamsburg Mozart faction, and also claims the Union nomination. If he receives as many votes as he has nominations, he will be a fortunate man indeed. The only official position that we are aware of his holding is that of a representative of Kings county in the State Assembily in 1845. His career has been a modest one, and not brilliant.

Philip J. Hamilton, we understand, has received the nomination of one faction, halling from some unexplored portion of the district.

Arrayed against this confused and broken army, engaged in an intestine fight and trying to demolish each other, is William Wall, the republican nominee. Mr. Wall is a resident of Williamsburg, and for several years one of the most prominent operators in the politics of that locality, and held numerous positions in the late city government of Williamsburg, was Mayor of that city at the time of its consolidation. He is a person about fitty-live, stout built, medium height, black hair and whiskers, dark grey eyes, florid complexion, and carries unmistahable marks of having tested the quality of a variety of liquors. He has a careless and indifferent appearance, yet has the marks of native shrewdness, financially speaking dresses exceedingly plain, often hordering on seedy. He is one of those men that the world call locky, having in some mysterious way amassed a comfortable furtune, starting in the world in moderate circumstances.

We have received from a prominent republican

having in some mysterious way armassed a confortable furture, starting in the world in moderate circumstances.

We have received from a prominent republican in that district eleven lengthy reasons why he should not be elected to Congress. The first reason assigned is that he is "lillierate." Second, that he was a participant in the city government during the financial embarrassments that came very near swamping the city, and has left a heavy taxation upon the inhabitants. Third, that he was an active member of the late Board of Water Commissioners for Brooklyn, and chairman of the Finance Committee thereof, during which time an illegal issue of bonds was made, without the consent of the Common Council. The fourth and fifth reasons are both in regard to his transactions as Water Commissioner. The sixth reason assigned is that he is the principal associate of George Law in the Williamsburg ferry monopoly; a history of his transactions in connection with it invoive a direct blow at the rights and prosperity of Williamsburg, as well as the New York portion of this district. The seventh reason is also in regard to transactions with the ferries. Eighth, that he is interested in schemes before the State Legislature, and with that, whilst pretending to be a republican be voted for Sanuel Sloan, in 1837, for State Senuel Stoan, in 1837, for State Senuel Stoan State Senuel Stoan State Senuel Stoan State Se in that district eleven lengthy reasons why he should not be elected to Congress. The first reason assigned is that he is "illiterate." Second, that he was a participant in the city government during the financial embarrasments that came very rear swamping the city, and has left a heavy taxation upon the inhabitants. Third, that he was an active member of the late Board of Water Commissioners for Brooklyn, and chairman of the Finance Committee thereof, during which time an illegal issue of bonds was made, without the consent of the Common Connecil. The fourth and fifth reasons are both in regard to his transactions as Water Commissioner. The sixth reason assigned is that he is the principal associate of George Law in the Williamsburg. The sixth reason assigned is that he is the principal associate of George Law in the Williamsburg is connection with it involve a direct blow at the rights and prosperity of Williamsburg, as well as the New York portion of this district. The seventh reason is also in regard to transactions with the ferries. Eighth, that he is interested in schemes before the State Legislature, and with the ferries. Eighth, that he is interested in schemes before the State Legislature, and with the was a delegate to the late Democratic State Convention, and one of the late Democratic State Convention, and one of the Mayor to an office in the commence taking upon material that he is nonlination was conventionally to be a republican be voted for Sanuel Sloan, in 1857, for State Senator, a representative of a leading railread interest, before the State Legislature, and with the second of Tammany Hall.

James C. Willet, the Breckinridge nominee, is well known in New York, was formerly the Shoridge of Tammediate predecessor of Mr. Kelly, the present incumbent, and retires from that office, it is said, with a handsome fortune. He is a quiet man, of respectable claims, whose handsome exterior may be seen at one of the fortunes of the people of Williamsburg, and the fortune of the Common.

they will become "mud sills," "white slaves" indeed. All of these several reasons are backed by the proof which we have not room to insert, but makes Mr. Wall a good exponent of modern republicanism, according to the Albany professor's teaching.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. This appears to be an infected district, infected by the politicians, who seem to have settled down on this district with as dire a result as the plague of locusts that spread over Egypt, and the struggle seems to be to see which shall rule, the people or the politicians. The district is composed of the Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth wards, and has been represented in the House of Representatives at Washington, for the last two terms, by the Hon. John Cochrane, who has served his constituency well and faithfully. He has been an honor not only to the people who elected him, but to the entire State; in truth, he is the only man of modern times who has been capable of representing this, the first commercial city of the new world in the lower house of Congress. Whilst Mr. Cochrane has been discharging his duties in Congress, the little ward politicians, jealous of his prestige and influence, have combined to defeat his re-election, and his chief hostility comes from Tammany Hall, whose downfall on many trying occasions has been prevented by his ready eloquence and vigorous defence; yet Tammany, an ungrateful reprobate, would now destroy him. But Mr. C. is rally equal to the emergency. Able, experienced and upright, he can be relied upon to defeat the hosts of little politicians who are arrayed against him. He has received the nomination of the Mozart Hall, Breckinridge and Bell-Everett organizations, in fact, all of the anti-republican parties but Tammany. He is a bache or, about forty three, in the prime of life; was educated to the law, and maintains a high reputation as a forensic debater. He surrendered by the Hon. John Cochrane, who has served his He is a bache or, about forty three, in the prime of life; was educated to the law, and maintains a high reputation as a forensic debater. He surrendered a lucrative practice to take the office of Surveyor of the Port, through appointment of Franklin Pierce. At the termination of Pierce's administration was elected to Congress and re-elected in 1855. He is a man of full medium height, soild and well built, with brown hair and an unshaved face; his whishers are a mixture of brown and reddish hues, blue gray eyes, full face, and somewhat of a florid countenance. His dress appears Carcless, yet always well arranged, and he has a sort of an indifferent air about him which the casual observer would take as a perfect disinterestedness as to events about him.

His democratic opponent is J. Winthop Chapler

a perfect disinterestedness as to events about him.

His democratic opponent is J. Winthop Chanler, the Tammany nominee. He is a gentleman of good family, education and abilities—was introduced into political life by Mr. Cochrane himself, and he would be serving the interests of his party as well as himself by retiring, as no other prospect but defeat awaits him if he remains in the field. He is a man about thirty-three, slim in form, and has a slightly foreign air, of the German student order, of ordinary height, refined and graceful appearance, wears glasses, and has a decided peculiarity to the sweet German accent, and is paying his special court to that element for political elevation. He was a member of the State Assembly in 1859, representing the Seventeenth ward, and obtained a fair position in that body; is withal a young man of considerable promise, and was the candidate for Speaker of the democratic party in that House. He is a graduate of Columbia College, and sailed for Europe in 1847 and entered the law and philosophical department in the University at Berlin.

The republicans in this district have been having more than an impending crisis in their ranks—almost reached a regular pitched battle. Dana, of the Tribune, acited as moderator over the factions while they were wrangling with each other, set on by parties who kept out of sight. The fight was supposed to have been really between Conkling and Supervisor Little, although they were not seen. Moderator Dana, however, has fieally brought the matter to a focus, and on Monday night Frederick A. Conkling was nominated. Mr. C. is a man of about forty-four, and was born in Montgomery county, and is a retired merchant. He was a member of the Assembly in 1854, and was again elected in the fall of 1858 over Philip W. Engs. During that session he was Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Menns. He was a member of the last Legislature of disreputable fame, and was frequently pitted against the cembined peculating thores. He was rarely out of his seat, and brown hair and small side whiskers, and has a restless uneasiness about him, indicating a suspicious and jealous mind. He is a bitter and sarcastic speaker, and is noted for the careful and precise arrangement of his words. It would be almost impossible for the best grammarian to point out an error in his language. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and makes extensive pretensions to aristocracy. His vote was recorded against all the peculating schemes of the last session from the first to the last day. SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Tammany faction in this district have nominated Udolpho Wolfe-a gentleman of the Hebrew persuasion, who has made a fortune in the Schiedam cognac line, and now aspires to the social and political elevation which his abundant means will no doubt, in due course of time, bring him. He bears all the marks of the Jewish race, and it is a matter of surprise to those who know him that he should be the third candidate of a party in a district where its combined vote is hardly enough for suc-

where its combined vote is hardly enough for success. It is thought that he will succeed in getting the field to himself, in which event he stands a fair chance for election. Never held any political office.

Elijah Ward has received the nomination of both the Mozart and Breckinridge organizations in this district. He represented this district in the Thirty-fifth Congress. and supported the measures of Mr. fifth Congress. and supported the measures of Mr-Buchanan's administration, including the Kansas policy on the Lecompton constitution; he was beaten by George Briggs in 1858, and now wishes another chance at Washington. He is about forty-five years of age, with an appearance that indi-cates a fondness for the delicacies of the table; he is large in build and is gradually increasing in di-mensions from year to year.

cates a fondness for the definences of the tase; he is large in build and is gradually increasing in dimensions from year to year.

Hon. George Briggs is again in the field as the nominee of the Bell and Everett party. He has been three times elected to Congress—the first time in 1848, and remained there until 1833, and was elected again in 1858—and in the long contest for Speaker during the protracted attempt to organize the last Congress voted in all directions, and finally joined the republicans on their vote for Pennington. He is a large and tall man, nearly, if nguite, six feet, and has the reputation of being very clever, but not brilliant.

The republican nominee of this district is Augustus F. Dow—a prominent politician of the Weed school, and a Wall street broker of some note. He has never held any political office that we are aware of, but is the financial candidate of the party. He was the nominee of the republicans in 1866 for this office, and willdrew in favor of Geo. Briggs, the Know Nothing candidate.

RIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. This district, composed of the Twelfth, Eigh teenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second wards, is represented in the present Congress by Horace F. Clark, and has a string of aspirants for Congressional honors. Anson Herrick, the Tammany nominee, is the editor of the Sunday Allas, and a man about fifty years of age, founder of the Sunday press and a New Englander by birth, is familiarly known in political circles by the name of deason. He is a large, thick set man, presenting the physical exterior of a blacksmith in good practice. He talks slowly and with a peculiar ussal twang, but is possessed of a great deal of native shrewdness as a politician; was a candidate two years ago, and being extremely "hard" in his political views was beaten by Mr. Clark, who was run by the republicans and anti-Lecompton demo-crats. The only office that we are aware of his having held is that of a member of the Common